

The Republican Ticket  
CONGRESSIONAL.

First District—

CHAS. G. WILLIAMS, of Rock.

Second District—

L. B. CASWELL, of Jefferson.

Third District—

EDW. C. HAZELTON, of Grant.

Fourth District—

L. F. FRISBY, of Washington.

Fifth District—

HIRAN SMITH, of Sheboygan.

Sixth District—

J. V. JONES, of Winnebago.

Seventh District—

H. L. HUMPHREY, of St. Croix.

Eighth District—

THAD. C. POUND, of Chippewa.

SENATORIAL.

For State Senator—Seventeenth District—  
HAMILTON RICHARDSON,  
of Janesville.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—  
R. J. BURDGE, of Newark.

Second District—  
A. P. LOVEJOY, of Janesville.

Third District—  
WILLIAM GARDNER, of Bradford.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff—  
JOHN J. COMSTOCK, of Janesville.

For Register of Deeds—  
CHARLES L. VALENTINE,  
of Janesville.

For County Treasurer—  
WILLIS MILES, Town of Janesville.

For County Clerk—  
SYLVESTER MORGAN, of Lima.

For District Attorney—  
JOHN W. SALE, of Janesville.

For Clerk of the Court—  
A. W. BALDWIN, of Milton.

For County Surveyor—  
EDWARD RUGER, of Janesville.

For Coroner—  
WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Fulton.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

The nomination yesterday afternoon at Alderman James Church for the Assembly by the Democratic Convention of the Second District, was not altogether a surprise. He had been around among his friends for several days, talked the master over, laid his plans, made a careful survey of the field, and at last carried the Convention on the first ballot by a good majority. Not every man in the Democratic party in Janesville, could have worked so quietly, easily, and successfully, as did Mr. Church, for the nomination. He counted his friends before he went into the Convention, and when he knew he had twenty-one out of thirty-five delegates, he made a strike, and captured the prize.

The report of Mr. Guenther shows that the whole number of banks doing business is twenty-eight, with an aggregate capital of \$1,420,282.38; on October 1, 1877, twenty-six, with an aggregate capital of \$1,388,231.22; increase, \$32,050. The new banks organized are the Bank of Eu Claire (\$80,000 capital); Strong's Bank, Green Bay, (\$50,000 capital).

The charitable and penal institutions of the State have still the following balance due them on the appropriations made last winter: Northern Hospital for the Insane, \$31,241.24; Institute for the Blind, \$7,616; Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, \$1,500; Industrial School for Boys, \$13,550; Industrial School for Girls, \$11,346; total, \$90,552.44.

The annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office is published. From the records it appears that there have been disposed of during the past year 8,696,178 acres of public lands, and that over eight million acres were surveyed. The total number of acres of public domain still unsurveyed, is a little over one thousand millions. The lands disposed of during the past fiscal year were as follows:

Acres.

Homestead entries..... 4,415,344

Timber and culture entries..... 1,870,454

Other land entries..... 57,556

City entries..... 87,556

Grants to railroads..... 606,340

Swamp lands patented..... 292,928

Other grants to States..... 214,924

This table shows that there has been a great increase in the number of acres taken by actual settlers as homesteads, and for timber culture. The receipts for the sales reached \$2,022,553, being \$569,567 more than were the receipts for 1877.

Hon. William A. Lawrence, who is running for the State Senate on the Democratic-Greenback ticket, charges that the item in yesterday's Gazette which stated that he is advocating flat money for the people, does him an injustice. He says he is not a Greenbacker in the general sense of the term, but believes in a sound currency and that respect does not differ materially from Republicans and honest money Democrats. We hasten to correct the mistake. A man is generally known by the company he keeps, but in his case it may be an exception to the rule.

A strong effort is being made in the Sixth District to defeat Gabe Bouck, and the prospects are that the effort will prove successful. Dr. Steele, the Greenback candidate, will draw heavily from the Democrats, while the Republicans will zealously and unitedly support Mr. Jones. The defeat of so unscrupulous a man as Bouck, would be an honor to Wisconsin.

The Republicans will carry the State of New York this year. Three things have made this event inevitable: the unity in the party, the cipher dispatches, and the Potter Investigating Committee. The Republicans of Massachusetts will also carry that State against both the Greenbackers and the Democrats.

A rich chapter of political literature could be written on the proceedings of the Democratic Convention held in this city on Wednesday. Should a verbatim report of the proceedings be published, it would convulse the community in irrepressible laughter.

The Democratic-Greenback Legislature of 1878, cost the State \$107,605.45. The year previous the Republican Legislature cost Wisconsin only \$90,000. This is an item worth saving.

An evangelist has come over from England to make the effort to save New York. He should save the worst city first, and commence on Oshkosh.

The new laws of this State go into force to-morrow and in a few days all county officers and town clerks will be supplied with the new statutes.

Congressman Williams spoke to an immense audience at Waukesha last evening.

Secretary McCrary, has given it as his opinion, that the elections on the 8th is unconstitutional, but admits that this would not bar the House, if it were a Democratic, from unseating the Republican candidates already elected. He thinks the difficulty could have been avoided, had the proper steps been taken, and this could have been done in either of the following ways:—All candidates might have signed a pledge to

# THE JANESEVILLE GAZETTE.

JANESEVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1878.

VOLUME 22

NUMBER 202

## BROKEN PEACE.

More Warlike News from Europe.

The English Cabinet Resolve to Adhere to the Berlin Treaty,

And Have Sent an Ultimatum to the Ameer,

While Her Military Operations are for a War.

Warlike News from St. Petersburg.

An Apostolic Delegate from Rome to Canada and the United States.

THE WAY SPEAKER RANDALL IS WORKING FOR RE-ELECTION.

EX-SENATOR CARPENTER OUT FOR HONEST MONEY.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE INCOME OF TILDEN.

## MARKETS.

Special to the Gazette.  
Chicago, Oct. 31—Wheat active; cash No 3, 6 1/4 cents.

CORN—in fair demand; cash No 2, 31 cents; November 3 1/2 cents; December, 33 1/2 cents.

SUGAR—Active; Extra No 3 cash, 55 1/2 cents; November, 52 1/2 cents.

## FOREIGN.

Special to the Gazette.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31—It is announced to-day that definitive peace is prevented by the diplomatic maneuvers of the European Powers. An armistice is ruinous to Russian interest, and a revival of war is preferable.

LONDON, Oct. 31—The cabinet council has decided to require a strict observance of the Berlin treaty; also an ultimatum will be sent to the Ameer. Pending the reply it has been decided to prosecute vigorous military precautions. It is said that General Tschernoff and many better officers have tendered their services to Russia to serve in Afghanistan against England. The English troops in India have been mostly ordered to Afghanistan.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Marie Bismarck, only daughter of Prince Bismarck, will be married on Christmas to Count Rautzen at Varzin.

## WASHINGTON.

Special to the Gazette.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The German-American Savings bank has closed its doors. A large crowd of excited depositors surround the building.

General Holbert E. Paine, formerly of Milwaukee, and ex-member of Congress, has accepted the position of Commissioner of Patents.

## RANDALL.

THE SPEAKER WORKING HARD TO RETAIN HIS SEAT IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Speaker Randall has offered free transportation to Philadelphia to any person who will vote for him.

## OBITUARY.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Oct. 30—Rev. J. Britton, a former pastor of the Universalist church of this place, and the present grand worthy chaplain of the Masonic order of the State of Wisconsin, died at his home in this city to-day of gastric fever. He will be buried on Friday next.

## TILDEN'S INCOME.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST TILDEN CONCERNING HIS INCOME.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 30.—In the United States Circuit Court, before Commissioner Gamble, the case of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, was reached this afternoon. A number of railroad officials have been subpoenaed to testify in regard to Mr. Tilden's income from railroads in this vicinity.

The only witness examined to-day was Mr. F. M. Hutchinson, secretary and treasurer of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, who testified that between the years 1861 and 1872, \$30,000 had been paid Mr. Tilden for professional services rendered in that line. He also testified that Mr. Tilden had from time to time sent different sums of money here to be invested in railroad enterprise, and that dividends had been sent him from this city. The amount of investment and dividends could not be definitely stated without reference to the books. At the conclusion of Mr. Hutchinson's testimony, the cause was adjourned until to-morrow.

## CATHOLICISM.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

DUBLIN, Oct. 30.—Dr. Gillooly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin, has been appointed by the Pope to the high position of Apostolic Delegate from the Holy See to Canada and the United States. His

jurisdiction will extend to the Catholic clergy of the United States, as in the case of his predecessor, Dr. Conway. Dr. Gillooly has been for some years Bishop of Elphin, and is distinguished from his fellow Bishops in Ireland by his activity and energy.

The appointment of a successor to Cardinal Cullen is a subject of much speculation, not alone in Ireland, but in Great Britain, and it will be judged from a political as well as from a religious standpoint. The clergy of the archdioceses have not yet spoken. They must, according to custom, nominate three candidates, classed, respectively, as Dignus, Dignior, and Dignissimus, before the Pope makes his final choice. He may take one of the three selected by the clergy, or he may reject all three and select the Cardinal's successor from some other diocese, or from outside of the religious order, as he so frequently done by the late Pope. In any event the appointment will probably indicate the political course the present Pope intends to follow in Ireland, and will determine the attitude of the Irish people toward the Vatican.

she exclaimed, "Oh, yes; I read it through nearly every day."

Caroline Leroy, the second wife of Webster, was married to the great expounder

in the city of New York early in 1847 and was constantly with him until his death, on October 23, 1852. Mr. William Leroy and a brother living in Newport, R. I., are the only remaining members of the family.

Laws One Hundred Years Ago.

In 1770, an act was passed by the English Parliament, which provided: "That all women, of whatever age, rank or profession, whether virgins maids or widows, who shall, after this act, impose upon, seduce and betray into matrimony any of his majesty's subjects, by virtue of scents, paints, cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, Spanish wool, iron stay, bolstered hips, or high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors, and the marriage under such circumstances, upon conviction of the offending party, shall be null and void."

THOUGH SHAKING LIKE AN ASPIRIN LEAF.

With the cold and fever, the victim of malaria may still recover by using the celebrated specific, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only breaks up the most aggravated attacks, but prevents their recurrence. It is infinitely preferable to quinine, not only because it does the business far more thoroughly, but also on account of its perfect wholesomeness and invigorating action upon the entire system. Testimony is concurrent, positive and ample showing the decisiveness of its effects, and that it is no mere palliative. Physicians concur in its excellence, and there is a constant influx of communications from persons in every class of society avouching its merits, and bearing witness to its superiority over other remedies for malarial disease. It is especially popular throughout the West, wherever fever and ague prevail, as it does in many of the fairest and most fertile portions of that vast region.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

## FARM FOR SALE.

BY S. M. MOWE, AGENT.  
IN UNIT 15, SECTION 1, BURGARD. Improvements are No. 1; all well fenced and improved; excellent Wisconsin orchard; containing 169 acres; situated about 2 1/2 miles from Evansville. A house about 24x30; a barn 20x20; a sugar house, and a small out-building. The property is worth \$1,500 or \$2,000, and may be taken in exchange.

Janesville, Oct. 30, 1878.

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## CARPENTER.

THE EX-SENATOR WILL SPEAK IN MILWAUKEE FOR HONEST MONEY.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—It is announced that Matt Carpenter, who returned home Washington Monday, will make a speech at the Republican meeting called at the Second Ward Turn Hall to-morrow evening. The premonition is added that he will take the hard side of the money question. The announcement has created something of a local political sensation, as Carpenter has before been understood to be inclined to soft money. Edward Sanderson will speak at the same meeting, and speeches in German will be made by United States Marshal Fink and Col. Charles Wedelstedt. Carpenter, Sanderson and Fink will also speak at a Republican meeting at the North Side Turn Hall Friday evening.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

THE BIDS TO FURNISH THE GOVERNMENT WITH SILVER BULLION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day opened bids for supplying 400,000 ounces of fine silver recently given, inviting proposals every week. The offers will not be made public, no matter whether the bids are accepted or not. The amount purchased was less than 400,000 ounces, and the price paid ranged from one quarter to one half cent below the London rate, but it is claimed the Government has an abundant supply for present demands. Dealers said the refusal to publish the bids defeats the establishment of a silver market in this country.

## DANIEL WEBSTER'S WIDOW.

THE QUEENLY OLD LADY OF SO WHOM A REPORTER DISCOVERED.

# THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1878.

MILWAUKEE & St. Paul Railway.

Trains at Janesville station.

From Monroe.....\$35 a m  
from Prairie du Chien.....120 p.m.  
from Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....125 p.m.  
from Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....130 p.m.  
From Monroe.....\$35 a m  
DEPART.  
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....\$35 a m  
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....120 p.m.  
For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul.....\$30 p.m.  
For Monroe.....\$35 a m

W. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

Chicago & North Western R. R.

Trains at Janesville station.

Arrive.....125 p.m.  
Depart.....125 p.m.  
Day Express.....120 p.m.  
Pond du Lac passenger.....\$30 p.m.  
850 p.m.

Going South.....Arrive.....125 p.m.  
Depart.....125 p.m.

Day Express.....120 p.m.  
Pond du Lac passenger.....\$30 p.m.  
7:30 p.m.

M. HUGGETT, Gen'l Sup't.  
W. H. STENNETH, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

From CLINTON JUNCTION, I.

10:00 A.M.—Going West, mail and passenger for Rock Island and intermediate points.

10:15 A.M.—Going West, mail, passenger for Rock Island and intermediate points.

5:15 A.M.—Going East, mail, passenger for Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. at Western Union Junction.

3:30 P.M.—Going East, passenger for Racine, connection as above.

Post Office.—Summer Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way.....1:30 p.m.  
Madison and Milwaukee.....4:30 p.m.

Chicago and Way.....1:30 p.m.  
Milwaukee and Way.....12:30 p.m.

Waukesha Junction and Way.....7:00 a.m.  
Green Bay and Way.....2:30 p.m.  
Monroe and Way.....9:00 a.m.  
Madison and Way.....10:30 a.m.  
Milwaukee and Way.....10:30 a.m.

Over-Land Mails Arrive.

Centre and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays by.....12:00 p.m.

Herold Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays by.....12:00 p.m.

East Troy, via Joliet, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by.....6:00 p.m.

Beloit stage.....11:00 a.m.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Madison and Milwaukee.....8:00 p.m.

Chicago Through Night via Milwaukee.....8:00 p.m.

Chicago and Way.....8:00 p.m.

All points East, West and South of Chicago.....2:00 p.m.

All points East, West and South of Milwaukee.....2:00 p.m.

Green Bay and Way, including Minnesota, Northern Michigan and Northern Iowa.....1:30 p.m.

West, Madison, via M. & P. du C. R. W., including Northern Iowa.....8:30 p.m.

Monroe, Brookfield and Way.....7:15 p.m.

Rockford, De Pere and Way.....7:30 p.m.

Over-Land Mail Close.

Beloit stage by.....4:00 p.m.

Centre and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays by.....12:00 p.m.

East Troy, via Joliet, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by.....12:00 p.m.

Herold Grove and Fairfield, Tuesdays, and Thursdays and Saturdays at.....12:00 p.m.

Office.

From 12:00 to 1:00 p.m. Money Order and Registered Letter Department open from \$1.00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m., except during the distribution of mail. Stamps, postage, and other postal cards and Wires, open for sale at East front window from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Orders for stamped envelopes with return card printed thereon, should be left at the Money Order Department.

On Saturday night extry, a through pouch from Chicago is received on the Fond du Lac train; and on Monday morning extry, a through pouch is sent and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can post themselves quickly upon the arrival and departure of all the mail, thus avoiding much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

Williams' Position on the Rebel Claims.

From the Racine Journal.

Hon. Charles Williams did not say anything about that rebel claim he voted for in the last Congress in his recent speech. Voters should bear this in mind.—Racine Argus.

As a specimen of the muscular, persistent, downright lying to be pursued in this case, the above is a fair specimen.

Mr. Williams in his speech here, holding the official record in his hand, not only referred to his vote on a "rebel claim" but showed clearly the following state of the case.

John Heater was a loyal Virginian living in Loudoun county, and known in Washington. His claim was not passed upon *ex parte* affidavits, but upon ample testimony taken in due form. He lived in Virginia but owned a farm on an island in the river just over the Maryland line. From this farm by order of the officers of the Union army, grain, rails, buildings and horses were taken, amounting to some \$6,000, and appropriated to the use of the army. Heater, as thousands of others did, presented his claim to the Quartermaster's department for payment. They had no difficulty with the question as to his loyalty, or that the government had the property and should pay for it, but found that the department could only pay for the property of a *loyal citizen* in a loyal S. t. Maryland was recognized as a loyal State, having never seceded, but Heater lived in Virginia, a disloyal State, and on this technicality the Quartermaster's department could not pay him. He then took his claim before the Southern claim commission, where the evidence was retaken and his loyalty and right to payment was again established beyond all question. But upon examining the law the commissioners found that it could only pay claims of *loyal citizens* for property taken when in an *insurrectionary State*.

The man was in an insurrectionary state, but the property was in a loyal state, and upon a mere technicality the commissioner was prevented from making payment. All this took time, and in the meantime Heater died. His estate brought the claim before Congress, and the Committee on War, Claims of the House, six Democrats and four Republicans, took all the testimony again and unanimously reported the fact of the loyalty of Heater and that he was entitled to payment. That he really should have about \$6,000, but by reducing rails and buildings to the price of cord wood, and the other property to cost, they allowed him \$3,000.

Now when General Bragg, of this State, sneered at the idea that there could be such a thing as a loyal man in Virginia, Mr. John R. Eden, of Illinois, a Democrat who had won the name of "watch dog of the treasury" so particular was he in allowing claims, arose and with emphasis and indignation repelled the insinuation that Heater was not loyal. General Keifer, of Ohio, a member of the committee on war claims, who had charge of a claim at Winchester at the time of Sheridan's famous ride, one of the most distinguished of the Union Generals, and who has two rebel bullets in his body, and as Mr. Williams stated "hates an unrepentant rebel as the devil hates holy water," held up all the original papers on the floor of the House, and stated that not only did the documents show the above facts beyond all question, but also showed that Heater gave his *son* to the Union army, and inquired who would not vote for that claim when we have paid thousands just like it.

Mr. Williams in his speech here at Beloit Hall, explained the claim far more minutely than we have done in the above, and holding up the official record said in conclusion, "That is the rebel claim I am charged with voting for. The claims of a man who while surrounded by rebels, gave his son to his country, and his property to the Union army. I did vote for it, and I am sure I will never regret it to my dying day." And was cheered by the immense audience present to the echo.

Now what can be said of journalism which after that could deliberately publish that he did not allude to the subject at all. Several hundred people heard Mr. Williams' statement substantially as we give it.

Cost in Time and Material of Killing a Cat.

It requires ten well-directed blows with an ordinary boot-jack to kill the average cat. And at the distance of one foot the chances are ten to one that you will miss the cat. If you don't believe it, try it. Secure the cat by a strong one foot log, so as to give the cat plenty of play, and after a week's practice you will consider this a scant estimate for the cat. Therefore, at the distance of one foot it will require 1000 boot-jacks.

But your chances of killing the cat decrease as the square of the distance increases. This is an axiom in natural philosophy and a fundamental truth of mechanics. Therefore, at the distance of ten feet it will require 10,000 boot-jacks.

Again, the force of the projectile decreases as the square of the distance increases. Ten squares equal 100, 10,000 times 100, 1,000,000, equals the number of boot-jacks on this count.

But then the darkness of night decreases the chances of a fair hit to one. Hence at night, it will require 10,000,000 boot-jacks.

Fourthly, the tom-cat being black, decreases the chances twenty to one, according to the well known rule of optics.

At this stage of our solution we will leave the science and draw a couple of logical conclusions.

First, after a man has hurt 1,000,000 boot-jacks he will be old, as we shall hereafter show, and very feeble. We have no means of knowing how much his projecting force would decrease or his aim fail. But at a very fair allowance the chances of these two causes would decrease in the ratio of 100 to 1. Count fifth, 20,000,000.

It is true that 20,000,000 boot-jacks around promiscuously might afford the cat almost invincible shelter, but to save paper, we will suppose that to diminish the chances only to ten to one.

Consequently, six, answer, 200,000,000,000. It is true the man might improve in his dodging.

Now, suppose Adam to have thrown, on an average, 500 per day. This is a liberal estimate when we make *no* allowance for Sundays, "bums" mending his breeches, blowing up Eve, etc. He would have a job of 1,050,220 years. At present the cat would be 1,186 dead. Or, suppose the weapon to contain one square foot of inch pine, and six eight penny nails. The lumber, third clear, would cost \$26 per 1,000 feet, or \$5,200,000,000. And the nails, 15,400,000,000 pounds at 3 cents per pound would cost \$162,000,000.

These figures are startling. If ever a tomat is killed, it is by a special intervention of Divine Providence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW ONE PRICE DRY GOODS STORE NOW OPEN.

JACKMAN & SMITH'S BLOCK.

John H. Wingate

Has just returned from New York with a fine Fresh Stock of

DRY GOODS!

And Novelties, bought at the present extremely low prices, many of the goods being cheaper than ever, and will be sold at a trifle above cost for cash.

DRESS GOODS!

Cloaks, Shawls, Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Cloths, Flannels, Zephyr Worsts, Yarns, Staple Cottons, and all other goods kept in first class Dry Goods Houses. My policy will be

One Price to All.

And that the LO WEST: Close personal attention to customers and business, and a complete assortment of good goods, I respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

CALL AT THE ONE PRICED DRY GOODS STORE

And you shall be well treated.

JOHN H. WINGATE, JOHN H. WINGATE'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS.

NEW GOODS FOR—

Fall Trade!

The Fall style of

Foreign and Domestic Cloths

Cassimeres, Overcoatings, Suitings, Pantings

GENT'S

Furnishing Goods

HATS and CAPS,

BAGS, TRUNKS &c. &c.

Just placed upon my counters.

WE'RE NEVER MORE COMPLETE

IN—

Style, Quality and Price!

My success lies in being a practical Tailor, and I superintend the manufacturing myself, and allow no garment to go unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

J. L. FORD.

SHIRT PATTERNS

CUT TO ORDER. PRICE 50 CENTS.

JAN' 17/DOw

MARY J. HOLMES.

Just published:—DAISY THORNTON, a splendid new novel by Mary Agnes Fleming.

Wife—A Wonderful Woman—Mad Marriage—Silent and True, etc. etc. Cloth bound, price \$1.50.

Also new editions of Mrs. Holmes' other works—Tempest and Sunshine—Lena Rivers—Edith Lyde—Edna Browning—Marian Grey—West Lawn, etc. etc.

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED:

May Agnes Fleming

Here is a truly interesting new novel by Mary Agnes Fleming.

It is a real story of life.

Wife—A Wonderful Woman—Mad Marriage—Silent and True, etc. etc. Cloth bound, price \$1.50.

Carleton & Co., Publishers, New York.

oct17/DOw

BLANKS!

FOR

Constables' Accounts with Rock County

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

BY

W. M. SADLER.

MAIN ST. — NEAR GAZETTE OFFICE.

A Large Stock of Harness on Hand at

Bottom Prices.

W. M. SADLER.

MAIN ST. — NEAR GAZETTE OFFICE.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

All Kinds of Human Hair Goods.

BLANKS for Justice's Return to County Board

A new and convenient form.

J. M. HUNTER, Sole Manuf.

59 Arundel, Cincinnati, O.

oct17/DOw

HUNTER'S HAIR SIFTER

W. M. SADLER.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## CATARRH.

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavities, Acute, Chronic, and Ulcerative, Hay Fever, or Ross Catarrh, Catarrh of the Eye and Ear, and Catarrh of the Throat.

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membranes.

Temperatures and constitutions vary so sever-

ely in individual cases, Catarrh may arise from a cold, a heat, a dryness, a dampness, a change of atmosphere, wearing wet clothing, or exposure to untempered weather, and becoming thoroughly imbued with the disease, or it may arise from a morbid or inactive condition, and the strength and vital force of the body are so much impaired that the serous condition of the blood, from Scarfe Fever, Measles, and Diphtheria, in which cases the eyes are the chief seat of the disease.

The discharges from the nose are the same in all catarrhal cases.

Water, and sweat, and the membranes are

so much disengaged that the body becomes

so languid, render it but little power to

overcome the disease.

Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. S. C. Salisbury, a mechanic, has been

at work for twenty years on a plan to utilize

petroleum for fuel in producing steam.

It has hit it, and is in a fair way to make

a fortune. It was tested in the Brooklyn

Navy Yard on Saturday, and was found to

work to the utmost satisfaction of the offici-

als who inspected it.

The furnaces were in full blast, but no smoke was visible.

Great volumes of white steam rolled away

from the pipe, but no coal was thrown upon

the fire below. It had the look of an effect

without a cause.

The most wonderful sight I have ever seen," the veteran engineer Isherwood said.

"It revolutionizes the iron and steel manu-

facture the world over," one of the largest

iron men of the country exclaimed. "It

opens a new era in glass manufacture. We

shall soon have glass roofs on our houses,

and French plate will be as cheap as com-

mon window glass," said a large glass-

maker.

The results were so extraordinary in the

perfect combustion attained, in the intensity

of heat quickly produced, in the enormous

pressure of the superheated steam, in the

astonishing evaporation of water, in the

freedom from dust, cinders, sulphur,

and all impurities, that these experts at

once realized that a revolution in all de-

partments where steam is used must occur

immediately.

The fuel is made of the residue of petro-

leum and coal tar, which is mixed to about

the consistency of molasses. It is conduct-

ed from the barrel to the furnace by means

of a small gas pipe. At the end of this

pipe is a funnel shaped apparatus. As the

fuel enters this funnel it comes in contact

with a current of highly superheated

steam, which atomizes the liquid so that

it leaves the furnace, it induces the re-

quired amount of oxygen to enter the mix-

ture at the point of ignition. Thus the atomi-

zed fuel shoots in a fierce but delicate

spray, in the blazing furnace. The brick

arches of the great furnaces are kept at a

white heat, and pure white flames dashes

along the whole length, registering a heat of

5,000 degrees, melting pig iron in ten

minutes, and making liquid glass in two

hours instead of sixteen. All that is

to maintain this extraordinary heat is the

slight spray darting in from the little furna-

ce, which comes just within the door. "I

can't stand this intense white flame from the

Battery to Grace church if I have a furnace

arch that long," said the inventor.

The amazing scope of the new discovery

may be estimated from its effect upon the oil

trade alone. Mr. Salisbury says he is

about to make a proposition to the Pro-

ducers and the United Pipe lines for a

permanent contract to take from them at

Pittsburgh all their surplus and all their

distillate tar-naphtha at a price that will

give the producers fully 50 per cent. profit,

and also pay the pipe lines for piping it to

Pittsburgh. The ocean-steamship business

will also feel the effect of this revolution

in steam-producing fuel. Experiments al-

ready made show that in a single trip

across the Atlantic a saving of \$5,000

will be effected in freight-rooms alone, as

the space now taken up for 500 tons of coal

will be used for freight.

But the greatest achievement of the new

system will be in iron-making. Said the

leading representative of the interest:

"This is the grandest achievement of Sci-

ence in this age, and this inventor's in-

come, even on very small royalties, will be

greater than that of any living capitalist.

With the mechanism invented by Mr.

Salisbury, a blast furnace of thirty tons per

day will convert its liquid iron into blooms

or ingots of wrought iron or steel at a cost

so trifling that it enhances the value of pig-

metal 100 per cent."

Sulphur and carbon, the two deteriora-

tive elements that are present in all the

wrought iron now made, are utterly cast

out by this new process. In the Salisbury

furnaces the pig-metal is melted to a thin

liquid in a second furnace, one foot lower

than the first. The second furnace is im-

mediately charged with a continuous sheet

of hot air and superheated steam of 1,000

degrees at immense pressure which keeps

every particle of the liquid in agitation,

and burns the carbon utterly in from eight

to ten minutes, when it is ready for the

puddler. At no time in this operation can

any cold air come in contact with the

liquid, and consequently every particle be-

comes united. In the two melting pro-

cesses every trace of sulphur is taken up.

The instant the metal is run off into the

second furnace the first is filled with pigs.

When number two is taken out by the

puddler the new lot is ready to run into

the second furnaces, and so on in ceaseless

alternation.

Now some points in contrast with the

method where coal is used as fuel:

It has always been impossible to free

the iron from carbon and sulphur with

the old methods.

2. Ten charges are run off in a day and

a night with the present process. The

same process will be run off in ten hours

with the new. One puddler will turn out

in ten hours the amount that four puddlers

and helpers now turn out in twenty-four

hours.

3. The furnaces will be kept hot for

three months continuously, as the fire-

brick becoming intermixed by the intense

heat, will last that long. Under the pres-

ent method owing to the action of the

sulphur and the necessity of scraping off the

fire-cinders and ashes which form clinkers

on the brick—the latter must be removed

every day, and a new hearth made, during

which time the furnace is allowed to cool.

4. Not only is the quality (adhesive-

ness) of the iron improved by the new

process, but the quantity is increased 100

points to the ton of material.

5. One-half the laboring in finishing is

saved.

6. The heavy laboring of handling

coal and removing ashes is dispensed with.

7. The cost of fuel is reduced one-half,

reckoning one-half, reckoning coal at only

\$8 per ton.

## THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1878.

## MR. WILLIAMS' APPOINTMENTS

Hon. C. G. Williams will address the people at the following times and places:

Negro, November 1.

Oshkosh, November 2.

Sharon, November 4.

## GENERATION OF POWER.

## Petroleum Used as Fuel—Promised Revolution in Production of Steam, Iron, and Glass—A Discovery of Unparalleled Importance to the Arts.

Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. S. C. Salisbury, a mechanic, has been

at work for twenty years on a plan to utilize

petroleum for fuel in producing steam.

It has hit it, and is in a fair way to make

a fortune. It was tested in the Brooklyn

Navy Yard on Saturday, and was found to

work to the utmost satisfaction of the offici-

als who inspected it.

The furnaces were in full blast, but no smoke was visible.

Great volumes of white steam rolled away

from the pipe, but no coal was thrown upon

the fire below. It had the look of an effect

without a cause.

